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1933.



Borough of Boston

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF —

The Medical Officer of Health.

BOSTON:

Published by the City of Boston, 1933.

1933.

1933.



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ANNUAL REPORT

— OF —

The Medical Officer of Health.

BOSTON :
Lincolnshire Standard, Ltd., Printers, Wide Bargate,
1934.



The Municipal Borough of Boston.

Offices :

MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, BOSTON.

Public Health Committee :

Councillor BAILEY (Chairman).

Aldermen LUNN, PECK and SOUTH.

Councillors BRADLEY, COOKE, FLEET, GRANT,
HODGSON, SALTER, SCUFFHAM,
TURNER and WAIN.

Town Clerk :

R. WALSH, Esq.

Medical Officer of Health :

DAWSON C. ROBERTSON, M.B., D.P.H., (Camb).

Sanitary Inspector :

J. H. EVANS.

BOROUGH OF BOSTON.

Medical Officer's Report for 1933.

Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the following Report :—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,257
Population (Census 1931)	16,595			Mid year 1932			20,940
Population Registrar General	.....			Mid Year 1933			22,470
Number of inhabited houses on Rate Book	Mareh, 1934						6,057
Rateable Value.	Dec. 31st, 1933	.....	.....	.....			£112,682
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (Nett)	.....	.....	.....	.....			£430

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live Births, Legitimate	337	166	171	
Illegitimate	16	6	10	
Still Births	14	9	5	
Deaths	288	129	159	
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population		.....	.....	15.7
Still Births—rate per 1,000 total births		.....	.....	39
Death rate per 1,000 of population		.....	.....	12.8

Deaths of women in consequence of child-birth :

(a) from sepsis	(29)	.....	.....	.....	Nil
(b) from other causes	(30)	.....	.....	.....	2
					<hr/>
(c) total		.....	.....	.....	2

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births :

Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Other	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.6
					<hr/>
					5.6

Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births :

(a) legitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
(b) illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
					<hr/>
(c) total	.....	.....	.....	.....	53

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
„ „ Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

The death rate has fallen slightly, being 12.8 per 1,000 compared with 12.3 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

The birth rate is considerably lower having fallen from 18.2 to 15.7 compared with 14.4 for England and Wales.

The infantile mortality rate has fallen somewhat from 57 to 53 per 1,000 live births.

The illegitimate rate has fallen from 166 to 62.

Deaths per 1,000 of the population from:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75
Other Tuberculous Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.17
Diphtheria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil
Whooping Cough	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.04
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.08
Cancer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.3
Influenza	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.93
Heart Disease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.9

TOTAL DEATHS 38.04.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BOSTON M.B., 1933.

	Causes of death.	Male	Female.
ALL CAUSES		129	159
1—Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—
2—Measles	—	—
3—Scarlet fever	1	—
4—Whooping cough	8	13
5—Diphtheria	1	—
6—Influenza	—	—
7—Encephalitis lethargica	6	11
8—Cerebro-spinal fever	1	2
9—Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	1
10—Other tuberculous diseases	12	18
11—Syphilis	1	2
12—General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	9	20
13—Cancer, malignant disease	22	25
14—Diabetes	1	2
15—Cerebral hemorrhage, &c.	6	4
16—Heart disease	6	12
17—Aneurysm	7	7
18—Other circulatory diseases	—	1
19—Bronchitis	1	2
20—Pneumonia (all forms)	1	1
21—Other respiratory diseases	—	1
22—Peptic ulcer	1	—
23—Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	—	—
24—Appendicitis	1	—
25—Cirrhosis of liver	2	11
26—Other diseases of liver, etc.	7	2
27—Other digestive diseases	—	—
28—Acute and chronic nephritis	—	2
29—Puerperal sepsis	—	—
30—Other puerperal causes	—	2
31—Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	4	2
32—Senility	6	3
33—Suicide	—	1
34—Other violence	6	5
35—Other defined diseases	17	10
36—Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):			
Small-pox	—	—
Polioomyelitis	—	—
Polioncephalitis	—	—
Deaths of infants under 1 year	Total	12	7
	Legitimate	11	7
	Illegitimate	1	—
LIVE BIRTHS:			
Total	172	181
Legitimate	166	171
Illegitimate	6	10
STILLBIRTHS:			
Total	9	5
Legitimate	9	5
Illegitimate	—	—
POPULATION		22,470	

TABLE IX.—Birth-rates, Death-rates and Analysis of England and Wales, 118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 132 Smaller Towns.
Mortality in the year 1933.

(Provisional figures. The rates for England and Wales and for London have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1933, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1932.)

	Rate per 1,000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.										Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Percentage of Total Deaths.			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under One year.	Certified by Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	Uncertified causes of Death.	
England and Wales ..	14.4	0.62	12.3	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.57	0.54	7.1	64	90.9	6.3	1.9	0.9	
118 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ..	14.4	0.67	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.55	0.49	9.4	67	91.0	6.0	2.5	0.5	
132 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931. London ..	14.5	0.63	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.53	0.44	4.9	56	91.7	5.8	1.5	1.0	
London ..	13.2	0.45	12.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.51	0.58	11.6	59	88.3	6.3	5.4	0.0	

The maternal mortality Rate for England and Wales are as follows:

per 1,000 Live Births ..	Puerperal Sepsis. 1.79	Others. 2.63	Total 4.42
" " Total Births ..	1.71	2.52	4.23

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

Medical Officer of Health	D. C. Robertson, M.B., D.P.H.
Sanitary Inspector	J. H. Evans
Meat Inspector (Certified)	J. H. Evans
Additional Sanitary Inspector	K. J. Smith
Health Visitor	Miss G. M. Reed
Certified Midwife	Nurse Barker

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The Boston and District Nursing Association successfully cope with the nursing in the home. Two Queen's Nurses are employed and are fully occupied.

MIDWIVES.

There is one certified Midwife employed by the Authority, and one of the Nursing Association's Nurses also practises Midwifery.

TREATMENT CENTRES.

1—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Medical Officer	Dr. D. C. Robertson
Nurse in Charge	Health Visitor
Assistant Nurses	Nurse Barker

The Welfare Centre has flourished during the year, and the numbers have kept up remarkably well. The staff have been very keen and enthusiastic, and I have nothing but praise for the excellent way they have carried out their duties.

2—DAY NURSERY.

During the year the Day Nursery was taken over by the Corporation. It is now run by a House Committee, who report to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. After a full year's working I hope to report more fully on the working of this institution.

3—SCHOOL CLINIC.

This is under the control of the Education Department and the School Medical Officer.

MIDWIFE'S REPORT.

ANTE-NATAL							
Cases Attended				Examinations		Visits	
	<i>Borough.</i>	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Visits Paid.</i>	<i>Borough.</i>	<i>Rural.</i>	<i>Borough.</i>	<i>Rural.</i>
January	6	1	90	23	2	8	1
February	9	—	113	29	—	8	—
March	3	—	41	15	—	6	—
April	7	—	83	32	—	12	—
May	9	—	113	33	—	15	—
June	8	1	108	37	4	12	1
July	7	—	84	30	—	12	—
August	9	—	111	—	—	12	—
September	8	—	96	40	—	12	—
October	12	—	151	40	—	12	—
November	14	—	180	50	—	9	—
December	6	1	88	36	3	12	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	98	3	1258	365	9	130	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT FOR 1933.

Number of notified births	.....	.....	.....	361
Number of births not notified	.....	.....	.....	8
Number of illegitimate births	.....	.....	.....	13
Number of stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	19

RECORD OF VISITS.

Notification of births visited	.....	.....	.....	427
Babies under 1 year of age	.....	.....	.....	2074
Babies over 1 year of age and under 5 years	.....	.....	.....	2095
Special visits	.....	.....	.....	567
				<hr/>
				5163
				<hr/>

Handywomen reported to Local Supervising Authority as delivering babies and failing to notify	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Free milk allowed to necessitous cases of nursing mothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144

Sanitary defects reported to Local Sanitary Authority	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Particulars of babies transferred to other Authorities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34
Cases reported and referred to N.S.P.C.C.	.....					8
Failure on part of medical practitioners to notify the occurrence of birth	.....	.....	.....			8
Number of nurse children	.....	.....	.....			14

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>B.</i>	<i>R.</i>
Attendances by babies under 1 year of age	2523	2186	337
Attendances by babies under one year of age and under five years	.....	.....	.....
	1020	872	148
Attendances by new babies under five years	293	240	53
Daily attendances at Infant Welfare Centre	145		

During the year an eye clinic and a dental clinic have been established for the pre school child and are run jointly with the Holland County Council.

EYE CASES TREATED.

New cases	.....	.....	.....	31
Re-inspections	.....	.....	.....	63

Dental cases	10
--------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	----

34 families attending the Infant Welfare Centre received 4/- parcels of fruit and groceries at Christmas.

WATER SUPPLY.

Boston was, in common with the rest of the Country, affected by the drought during 1933, but, although the stream (Miningsby Beek) ceased to flow from July 21st until October 29th, by careful management the Town was kept supplied from Revesby until January 3rd, 1934.

The Water Engineer, Mr. T. H. Tyson, A.M.Inst.W.E., has again supplied me with the following details of the work in connection with the water supply.

The year's report for 1933 of the work relating to your undertaking records several interesting features.

The sinking of the trial borehole at Fordington, which was commenced in 1932, was completed at a depth of 266' 0" in June, and a 21-days' continuous pumping test of the yield of water was completed on July 12th. The test yielded 40,000 gallons per hour, with a depth of water in the borehole of 73' 0" at the end of the test. This was considered satisfactory and up to expectations.

Application was then made to the Ministry of Health for a Scheme under the Public Works Facilities Act to proceed with the same for the supply of water to Boston from Fordington.

The proposed scheme comprised a second borehole or well, pumping machinery and buildings at Fordington, 10½ miles of water main from Fordington to Revesby Reservoir, pumping machinery and buildings at Revesby, duplicate mains from Revesby Reservoir to Revesby Bridge and a water tower at Boston, at an estimated cost of £86,000.

A Public Inquiry was held at the Municipal Buildings, Boston, on August 15th and 16th, when the scheme was opposed by Skegness U.D.C., Mablethorpe and Sutton U.D.C., Alford U.D.C., Spilsby R.D.C., and Lindsey County Council.

Preparations for proceeding immediately with the scheme, when sanctioned by Parliament, have been going forward since the Inquiry. Plans, Specifications, etc., were completed, and tenders have been received for the additional well at Fordington. That part of the scheme dealing with the duplicate mains from the reservoir to Revesby Bridge, with the necessary pumping plant at Revesby, is being pushed forward to be able to cope with the anticipated increased demands from July onwards in 1934.

The year 1933 was remarkable on account of the low rainfall, 20.8 ins. Although this record for the whole year was not the lowest recorded, the latter half of the year—July 1st to Dec. 31st—was unique, as the rainfall only amounted to 8.62 ins. The drought not only continued throughout the Summer and Autumn, but persisted well into the Winter months.

The Beck continued to flow until July 21st. The reservoir level at this date was 9' 8". From the above date until October 29th the Beck was dry, a period of 163 days.

The reservoir held out until the end of October, when the Beck began to flow as the result of the rains earlier in the month. The rains in October and November kept the Beck flowing sufficiently to meet the then daily demands, and also to provide a small reserve in the reservoir until December 3rd, when the Beck diminished in volume and the reserves in the reservoir were drawn upon.

December only produced .40 ins. of rainfall.

The reservoir held out until January 3rd, 1934.

During the Summer of 1933, the Beek ceased to flow for the first time since 1929, and the opportunity was seized to clean out the intake to the reservoir and part of the Beek, also large areas of the roots of water lilies were removed from the bed of the reservoir, approximately 1,000 cube yards of material were dealt with.

From July onwards, much difficulty was experienced in meeting the increasing demands for domestic and trade purposes, particularly so during the height of the Canning Season. The trunk main at the Revesby end being regularly overdrawn and resulting in vexatious air locks. This experience has emphasised the requirement of improved facilities for passing a greater volume of water to the Town from the Reservoir, at the earliest possible date.

Anticipating the possibilities of a water shortage, the Committee gave instructions for preparations to be made to cope with the situation.

Samples of the river water and the water after treatment were submitted to the analysts for examination. Expert advice was sought, after which experiments were carried out until the desired results were obtained. The Analysts finally reporting that the water, after treatment, was bacteriologically satisfactory and suitable for a temporary public domestic supply.

A scheme consisting of a pumping plant on the River Witham at Langrick, four miles North of Boston, the use of the existing 8 ins. water main belonging to the London and North Eastern Railway Company, connections between the pumping plant at Langrick and the Town's water main at the Grand Sluice to the Railway Company's main, and a battery of mechanical filters with chemical plant at the Grand Sluice, was considered and approved.

The daily consumption for all purposes is now equal to 23.9 gallons per head, having increased from 21.78 gallons in 1931.

Consequent upon the drought, the Boston R.D.C. found themselves suffering from a shortage of water for several of their Areas, and made application for a daily supply of drinking water. This was granted, and water was obtained at the Depot and carted by them for distribution.

The water supplied during the year has been kept bright and up to a high standard of purity.

There is a period each year, about the end of August (varying with the climatic conditions), which lasts from 8 to 21 days, when the water acquires an earthy taste and a slight odour.

This condition is common to many upland gathering supplies, particularly when the reservoirs are comparatively shallow. It is due to the decaying of certain aquatic growths found in most waters, and, although somewhat unpleasant, is not detrimental to health.

The following new mains have been laid during the year.

6 ins. main	Mill Hill	.....	.....	.....	149	lineal yards.
3 ins.	„	Marsh Lane	.....	.....	786	„ „
3 ins.	„	Fenside Road	.....	.....	40	„ „
3 ins.	„	Washdyke Lane	.....	.....	525	„ „
3 ins.	„	Hessle Avenue	.....	.....	135	„ „
3 ins.	„	Fishtoft Road	.....	.....	771	„ „
3 ins.	„	Freiston Low Road	.....	.....	53	„ „
3 ins.	„	Frampton Place	.....	.....	158	„ „
4 ins.	„	Frampton Place	.....	.....	294	„ „
3 ins.	„	Drainside North	.....	.....	340	„ „
3 ins.	„	Linden Road	.....	.....	121	„ „
3 ins.	„	Powell Terrace	.....	.....	127	„ „
3 ins.	„	New Road off Fenside Road	.....	.....	280	„ „

3,779 yards.

Increased services for the last 8 years.

<i>New Supplies.</i>	<i>W.C.'s.</i>	<i>Baths.</i>	<i>Meters.</i>
790	2236	718	76

C O P Y.

Register No. 1252.

Report sent 7th March, 1933.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT FROM THE BACTERIOLOGICAL
LABORATORIES.

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender : Borough of Boston.

Date received : 3rd March, 1933.

Particulars on Label : Sample No. 1. From sterilized tap in
yard of Ivy Cottages off Main Ridge, Boston Public Supply.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Gelatine Plates kept for four days at 20 deg. C. 110 colonies per 1 c.c. developed ; of these 16 or 14 per cent. liquefied gelatine.

On Agar Plates kept for 24 hours at 37 deg. C. 18 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

B.Coli (types) absent in 100 c.c.

Streptococci absent in 5 c.c.

B.Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 5 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

From a consideration of the above data, no exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes, upon bacteriological grounds.

J. W. HOUSTON, M.B., D.P.H., for *Director*, Bact. Dept.

C O P Y.

Register No. 1254.

Report sent 7th March, 1933.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT FROM THE BACTERIOLOGICAL
LABORATORIES.

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of sender : Borough of Boston.

Date received : 3rd March, 1933.

Particulars on Label : Sample No. 2. From Clear Water Tank,
the Reservoir, Revesby, Public Supply.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Gelatine Plates kept for four days at 20 deg. C. 5 colonies per 1 c.c. developed ; of these nil or — per cent. liquefied gelatine.

On Agar Plates kept for 24 hours at 37 deg. C. 14 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

B.Coli (types) absent in 100 c.c.

Streptococci absent in 5 c.c.

B.Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 5 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

From a consideration of the above data, no exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes, upon bacteriological grounds.

J. W. HOUSTON, M.B., D.P.H., for *Director*, Bact. Dept.

C O P Y.

Register No. 4814.

Report sent 25th August, 1933.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT FROM THE BACTERIOLOGICAL
LABORATORIES.

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of sender : Borough of Boston.

Date Received : 16th August, 1933.

Particulars on Label : Tap, Broadfield Depot, Public Supply.

The sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Gelatine Plates kept for four days at 20 deg. C. 300 colonies per 1 c.c. developed ; of these 150 or 50 per cent. liquefied gelatine.

On Agar Plates kept for 24 hours at 37 deg. C. 83 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

B.Coli absent in 100 c.c.

Streptococci absent in 5 c.c.

B.Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 5 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

No exception can be taken to the use of this water for domestic purposes on bacteriological grounds, but there is a larger bacteriological content than would be expected in a good filtered water.

E. GOODWIN RAWLINSON, M.D., D.P.H., *Director,*
Bact. Dept.

C O P Y.

Register No. 4813.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT FROM THE CHEMICAL
LABORATORIES.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of Sender : Borough of Boston.

Date received : 16th August, 1933.

Particulars on Label : From tap in foreman's house, Broadfield
St., Boston.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS.

Reaction : Neutral.

Colour in 2ft. stratum : Slightly turbid, brownish yellow.

Suspended matters : Small amount of organic matter.

Taste : _____

Odour when warmed to 37 deg. C. Nil.

CHEMICAL CHARACTERS.	<i>Parts per</i> 100,000.	<i>Grains per</i> gallon.
Total solids dried at 100 deg. C.	20.50	14.35
Loss on ignition (after re-carbonat- ing)	5.50	3.85
Chlorine	2.20	1.54
" x 1.647—Sodium Chloride	3.62	2.53
Nitrites	Present	
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.01	0.007
Salina Ammonia	0.002	0.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.043	0.03
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37 deg. C.	0.21	0.147
Hardness—Total	11.00	7.70
Temporary	3.50	2.45
Permanent	7.50	5.25
Poisonous Metals—Lead	Nil	
Copper	Nil	

REMARKS.

The figures for the albuminoid ammonia and oxygen absorbed are above the standard and indicate an excess of organic matter. The physical characters are also not altogether satisfactory. An improvement in both these adverse data is highly desirable.

(Signed) ALAN W. STEWART, D.Se., A.I.C., *Director,*
Chemical Dept.

C O P Y.

Register No. 5648.

Report sent 25th September, 1933.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

REPORT FROM THE BACTERIOLOGICAL
LABORATORIES.

EXAMINATION OF A SAMPLE OF WATER.

Name of sender : Borough of Boston.

Date Received : 20th September, 1933.

Particulars on Label : No. 2. From tap in Caretaker's House,
Sessions House, Boston.

The Sample was packed in Ice.

QUANTITATIVE ENUMERATION OF BACTERIA.

On Gelatine Plates kept for four days at 20 deg. C. 168 colonies per 1 c.c. developed ; of these 37 or 22 per cent. liquefied gelatine.

On Agar Plates kept for 24 hours at 37 deg. C. 58 colonies per 1 c.c. developed.

EXAMINATION FOR SPECIAL BACTERIA.

B.Coli (types) present in 100 c.c.

Streptococci absent in 5 c.c.

B.Enteritidis Sporogenes absent in 5 c.c.

RESULT OF EXAMINATION.

The presence of coliform types in 100 c.c. of this water is an unusual and somewhat unsatisfactory feature, but otherwise no exception can be taken to its use for domestic purposes on bacteriological grounds.

J. W. HOUSTON, M.B., D.P.H., for *Director*, Bact. Dept

LODGING HOUSES.

The Inspector of Common Lodging Houses is the Chief Constable, and, as will be seen by his report below, 9,256 persons rested in the Common Lodging House during the year.

The following are particulars of persons lodging in the Common Lodging House in the Borough of Boston during the year ending 31st December, 1933.

BOSTON BOROUGH POLICE.

Registered number and situation.	Name of Keeper.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
No. 8, Woodyard, James Bontoft Boston.		8533	712	11	9256

LEONARD JOHNSON,

Chief Constable.

Chief Constable's Office,

Municipal Buildings,

Boston. 20th January, 1934.

RIVERS AND STREAMS. No action was taken during the year.

The County Council is the Authority under the Rivers Prevention Pollution Act.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. The contract for the re-sewering of the East side of the Town and the added areas was let towards the end of the year, and the work has now commenced and is estimated to take two years to complete.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. The West side of the town has now been entirely dealt with. The East side will be dealt with on completion of the sewage scheme.

The approximate number of conveniences in the Borough are as follow :—

Water Closets	.....	.....	2501
Slop Closets	.....	.....	1718
Ash Closets	.....	.....	1046
Vaults	.....	.....	763
			<hr/>
			6028

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL, 1933-34.

The Borough Engineer has again supplied me with details in respect of the above work.

The collection of refuse by motor vehicles has now been carried out for a period of one whole financial year. There is a marked improvement and also a decrease in cost as compared with previous years, although 77 new premises have been built and occupied during the period under review.

Disposal is still carried out by tipping near the Doek. This is under careful management, and there has been no complaint from this source during the year.

The motor vehicles have worked satisfactorily, and a total of only six working days has been lost.

The whole of the refuse has been passed over the weighbridge, and the weights given below can be taken as correct.

The actual expenditure for last year (1932-33) was £2,977, and for this year £2,792, showing a net saving of £185. These figures are actual totals of the whole of the costs borne by this service for the two financial years.

Collection.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wages (including holiday and sick pay)	.....	.....	.....	1528	10	1			
Carting	.....	.....	.....		17	6			
Motor Haulage	.....	.....	.....	958	19	11			
Brushes, materials, etc.	.....	.....	.....	17	13	6			
				<hr/>			2506	1	0
Disposal.									
Wages, Carting, etc.	.....	.....	.....	286	9	5			
Plant	.....	.....	.....	5	10	0			
				<hr/>			291	19	5
							<hr/>		
							2798	0	5
<i>Less Credits for collecting Trade Refuse</i>								6	5
							<hr/>		
							£2791	15	5
							<hr/>		

	1933-34	1932-33
Premises cleared per week	6,289	6212
Cost per house (nett.)	8/10½	9/7
Total number of visits	327,028	323,024.
Cost per visit	2.05d.	2.2d.
Weight cleared	5791.412 tons	5606 tons (approx.)

Cost per ton (Gross).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Collection	8	7.8	9	6
Disposal	1	0.2	1	1
Total	9	8	10	7

Number of loads	2,363
Average cost per load (gross)	£1/3/8
Average weight per load	2.462 tons
Weight per 1,000 of population	259.5 tons

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT.

Report of the Public Analyst of the Borough of Boston upon Articles analysed by him during the year ended the 31st December, 1933.

ANALYSES.

Number examined.				Number adulterated, etc.				
Article.	Formal.	Informal.	Private.	Total.	Formal.	Informal.	Private.	Total.
Whisky	2	6		8	1	1		2
Brandy		6		6				
Lysol		1		1				
Milk	36			36				
Butter		3		3				
Margarine		3		3				
Lard		3		3				
Lemon Curd		3		3				
Cream		2		2				
Full cream cond. milk, sweetened		2		2				
Egg Substitute powder		3		3				
Baking powder		3		3				
Custard powder		3		3				
Dried Apricots		3		3				
Ground Almonds		3		3				
Skimmed cond. milk, sweetened		1		1				
	38	45		83	1	1		2

ADULTERATED SAMPLES, ETC.

Serial number.	Article.	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Adulteration or irregularity.	Observations.
569	Whisky	Informal	37.03 deg. Under Proof	
574	"	Formal	38.42 deg. Under Proof.	

Date, January 6th, 1934.

(Signed) ALAN W. STEWART,
Public Analyst.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year : —*
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 553
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1765
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 255
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 1207
 - (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 47
 - (4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 155
2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 396
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—*
 - A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 23
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 40
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners Nil
 - B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
 - (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1
 - (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By owners 1
 - (b) By local authority in default of owners Nil

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 1 |

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | Nil |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | Nil |

F.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | Nil |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | Nil |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | Nil |
| Number of houses erected | 109 |

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

During the year 21 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, compared with 9 in the previous year. Diphtheria cases fell from 19 to 5. There was one case of Small-pox.

During the year the new Isolation Hospital was formally opened by the Minister of Health. It has proved a great boon to the community, and there have been several cases sent from outside areas, particularly puerperal cases.

All cases of puerperal fever arising in the County of Holland are now sent to the Isolation Hospital.

A scheme for immunising all babies at the age of one year has now been passed and it is hoped will be in full swing in the near future.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Medical Practitioners are given every opportunity for the examination of clinical material, and fees are paid by the Authority where the circumstances call for it.

ANALYSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

		Scarlet Fever. Diphtheria. Typhoid. Small Pox				
Under	1	.....	—	—	
	2	.....	—	—	
	3	.....	—	1		
	4	.....	1	—		
	5	.....	4	1		
	10	.....	12	—		
	15	.....	2	1	1	
	20	.....	—	1	—	
	35	.....	2	1	1	1
	45	.....	—	—	—	—
	65	.....	—	—	—	—

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE FOR 1933.

Disease.			1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
			qtr.	qtr.	qtr.	qtr.	
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	1	—	4	16	21
Pneumonia	.....	.....	3	2	—	4	9
Erysipelas	.....	.....	5	2	5	6	18
Chicken Pox	.....	.....	2	30	36	22	90
Diphtheria	.....	.....	4	—	1	—	5
Small Pox	.....	.....	—	—	1	—	1
Enteric Fever	.....	.....	—	1	1	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	.....	1	—	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	—	2	1	—	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—
			16	37	50	48	151

			Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to hospital.	Total Deaths.
<u>Infectious Disease :</u>					
Small Pox	.....	.....	1	1	
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	21	19	
Diphtheria	.....	.....	5	3	
Enteric Fever	.....	.....	2	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	3		2
Pneumonia	.....	.....	9		5
Erysipelas	.....	.....	18	3	
Chicken Pox	.....	.....	90		
Encephalitis Lethargica			2	1	1
Poliomyelitis	.....	.....	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			—		
Puerperal Fever.....	.....	.....	—

TUBERCULOSIS :

		New Cases.				Deaths.			
		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0							
1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
15	1	2	2	1	—	1	—
20	2	3	—	1	1	—	—
25	4	1	—	—	3	—	1
35	—	2	—	—	3	2	—
45	—	2	—	—	1	1	—
55	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
65 & upwards	1	2	—	—	—	1	—
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	15	14	6	2	6	11	1
									2

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No action was taken under these Regulations.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Section 62), no action was taken under this Section.

1—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	35	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request.	
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries)	56		
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises)			
Total	91		

2—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prose- cutions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*</i>				Nil
Want of cleanliness	3	3		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ..				
Other nuisances	5	5		
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient ..	1	1		
{ unsuitable or				
{ defective	3	3		
{ not separate				
for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts.</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Work- shops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)				
Total	12	12		

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Nature of Work*	Outworkers' Lists, Section 1					
	List received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in a year.			Sending once in a year.		
	Lists	Outworkers		Lists	Outworkers	
		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.		Con- trac- tors.	Work- men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Wearing Apparel—						
1. Making, &c.	2		2			
2. Cleaning and washing . .						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets . .						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery . . .						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles . . .						
Fur pulling						
Cables and chains						
Anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys . . .						
Umbrellas, &c.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets . .						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls . .						
Paper, &c., boxes, paper bags						
Brush making						
Pea picking				2		28
Feather sorting						
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c. .						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats . .						
Cosaques, Christmas crackers,						
Christmas stockings, &c. . .						
Textile weaving						
Total	2		2	2		28

*If an occupier gives out work of more than one of the classes specified, the number of workers in each class of work, the list should be included in the list *only*, but the outworkers should be assigned in columns 3 and 4 (columns 3 and 4) to show that this has been done.

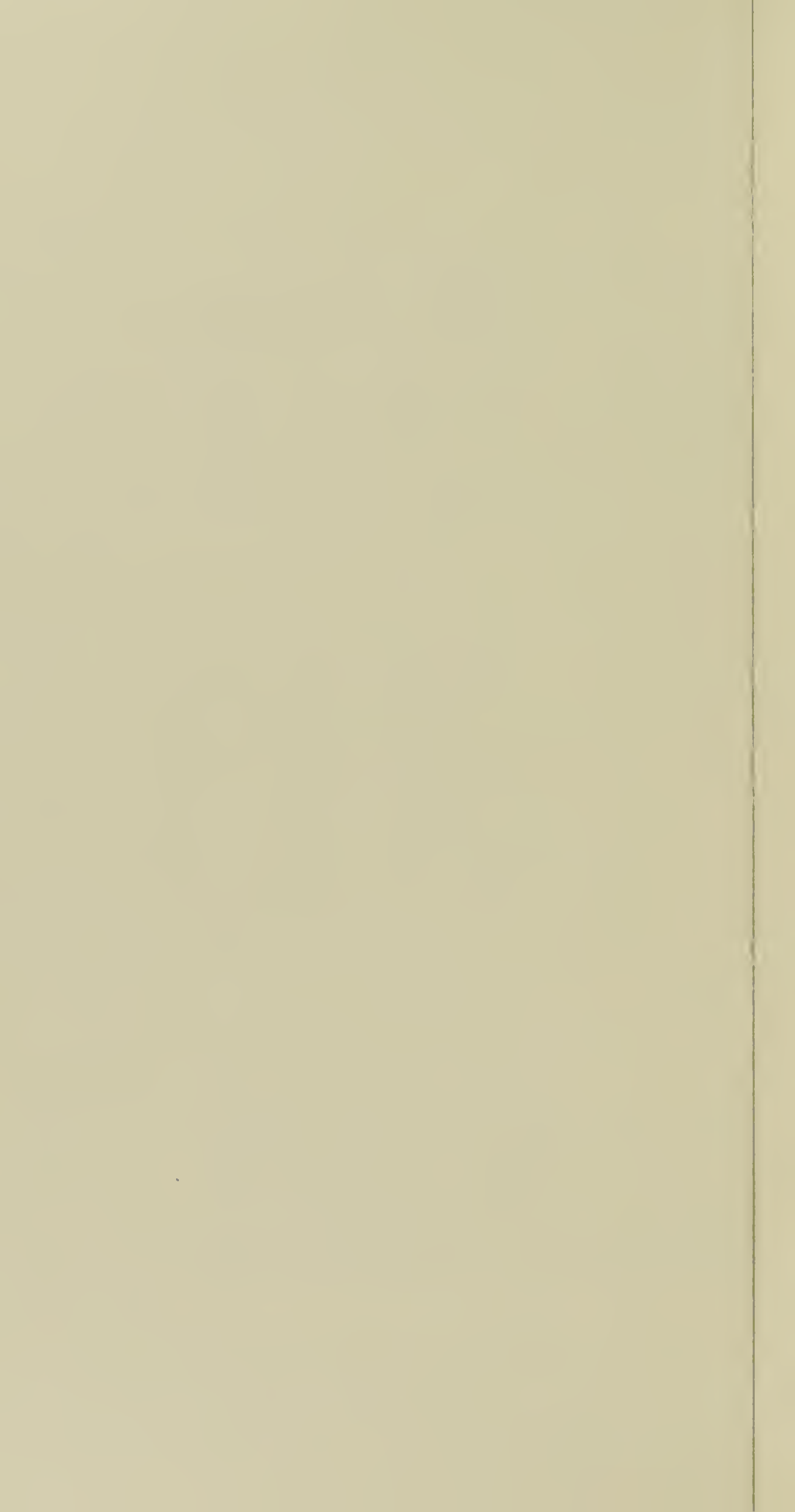
The figures required in Columns 2, 3 and 4 are the *total* number of entries of statutory duty of sending *two* lists each year, and of the entries of name of outworker necessarily be *even* numbers, as there will be two lists for each employer—in columns 3 and 4 will usually be (approximately) double the number of entries. In the January and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will be

ork.

[illegible]

column 1 and subdivides his list in such a way as to show the case in column 2 (or 5 as the case may be) against the principal 17) into their respective classes. A footnote should be added

received from those employers who comply strictly with the outworkers in those lists. The entries in column 2 must necessarily be the same as in the previous returns odd numbers have been inserted. The figures of outworkers whose names are given, since in the February returns are repeated.



REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR AND FOOD AND DRUGS INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DEC., 1933.

INSPECTIONS.

Dwellings (including house to house)	..	..	1759
Re-Inspections (including house to house)	..	1836	
Living Vans	.. .. .	14	
Slaughterhouses	.. .. .	1921	
Butchers' Shops	.. .. .	34	
Fried Fish Shops	.. .. .	17	
Bakehouses	.. .. .	70	
Factories and Workshops	.. .. .	91	
Cowsheds and Milkshops	.. .. .	47	
Infectious Diseases	.. .. .	41	
Complaints investigated	.. .. .	135	
Premises re Conversions	.. .. .	129	
Market Stalls	.. .. .	170	
Outworkers premises	.. .. .	157	
		<hr/>	
		6421	

OFFICE WORK

Informal Notices Served							
(Ordinary)	89						
(Dust Bin)	167						
(Housing)	155	..	..	..	..	411	
Statutory Notices Served							
(Ordinary)	1						
(Dust Bin)	17						
(Housing)	34	..	..	..	..	52	

Certificates Issued :—

Infectious Disease	.. .. .	22
Unsound Meat	.. .. .	63
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	12
		<hr/>
		97

PREMISES DISINFECTED.

Scarlet Fever..	.. .. .	14
Diphtheria	.. .. .	8
Enteric Fever	.. .. .	2
Tuberculosis	.. .. .	9
Schools	.. .. .	1
Verminous Premises	.. .. .	2
		<hr/>
		36

NUISANCES REPORTED AND REPAIRS CARRIED OUT.

New Yard Gullies provided	..	..	..	15
Drains choked	..	..	..	57
„ defective	..	..	..	34
„ untrapped	..	..	..	4
„ relaid	..	..	..	10
New drains laid	..	..	..	10
Sewers choked	..	..	..	3
Vent Shafts erected	..	..	..	5
Accumulations removed	..	..	..	7
Ash Closets defective	..	..	..	5
„ „ abolished	..	..	..	80
Privy Vaults abolished	..	..	..	45
New Water Closets provided	..	..	..	125
Additional Water Closets provided	..	..	..	2
Flushing Cisterns provided to Slop Closets	..	..	..	1
Slop Closets defective	..	..	..	4
Water Closets defective	..	..	..	5
Inspection Chambers provided	..	..	..	3
Yard Paving defective	..	..	..	8
Walls damp	..	..	..	3
Kitcheners and Flues defective	..	..	..	5
Floors defective	..	..	..	8
Roofs defective	..	..	..	5
R.W. Spout defective	..	..	..	8
Houses dirty	..	..	..	2
Insanitary Brick Bins abolished	..	..	..	30
Portable Dust Bins provided	..	..	..	92
Overcrowding	..	..	..	11
Swine kept so as to be, etc.	..	..	..	1
Chickens kept so as to be, etc.	..	..	..	—
New W.C. Buildings erected	..	..	..	4
No Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	—
Sinks provided and Taps fixed in Scullery	..	..	..	—
Defective plastering	..	..	..	8
Cesspools abolished	..	..	..	7
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	24
House to House Repairs	..	..	..	1033

NUISANCES FROM PREMISES OTHER THAN DWELLINGS.

Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	9
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	4
Butchers' Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	—
Workshops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	—
Gut Scraper's Shop	..	..	..	..	..	—

CONVERSION SCHEME, 1927.

The relaying of the sewers in the Witham Green area made it possible for the conversion of 127 ash closets and privy vaults to water closets, thus bringing the total number of conversions of privy middens to water closets since the inception of the scheme up to 1,357 and the amount spent in connection with this work has been £10,818 17s. 3d., all of which has been spent among local tradesmen.

The other parts of the Borough will be dealt with as soon as the sewers are completed.

Table of Conversions completed since 1925.

	1925-1930	1931	1932	1933
Vaults abolished	101	8	—	43
Ash closets abolished	1062	57	—	84
Slop closets provided	92	—	—	—
Water closets provided	1069	65	—	127
			£	s. d.
Total cost 1925-1930 .....	.....	.....	9106	8 8
Total cost 1931 .....	.....	.....	779	10 4
Total cost 1933 .....	.....	.....	932	18 3
			<hr/>	
			£10818	17 3
Actual cost 1925-1930 .....	.....	.....	7596	18 1
Actual cost 1931 .....	.....	.....	581	3 9
Actual cost 1933 .....	.....	.....	839	9 5
			<hr/>	
			£9017	11 3

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The work of meat inspection continues to occupy a considerable amount of time, particularly with pork, but with the Council appointing an additional Sanitary Inspector who is a qualified Meat Inspector the work has been easier, and I am also pleased to say that the butchers in general attempt to carry out the regulations (there are, however, exceptions to every rule).

The following is a table of carcasses examined during the year :—

Beef .....	.....	.....	.....	848
Mutton .....	.....	.....	.....	3216
Pork .....	.....	.....	.....	11355
				<hr/>
				15419

Meat destroyed :—

	Beef	Mutton	Pork	Total
Carcases whole with offal	21	8	41	70

Parts :—

Forequarters .....	.....	.....	7	1	14	22
Hindquarters .....	.....	.....	2	—	6	8
Sides .....	.....	.....	1	—	2	2
Legs .....	.....	.....	—	—	2	2

Oddments :—

Livers .....	.....	.....	21	5	10	36
Diaphragm .....	.....	.....	1	—	—	1
Heads .....	.....	.....	3	—	342	345
Tongues .....	.....	.....	4	—	—	4
Kidney .....	.....	.....	3	—	2	5
Fat .....	.....	.....	2	—	—	2
Plucks .....	.....	.....	—	—	27	27
Hearts .....	.....	.....	1	—	—	1
Mesenteries .....	.....	.....	—	—	2	2

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

“ PASTEURISED ” MILK.—An application for the renewal of the licence to “ Pasteurise ” Milk was granted.

Regular visits have been paid to the premises, at various times of the day, and on each occasion they have been found to be kept in a very clean condition.

Four samples have been submitted to the Public Analyst, who reported on them as follows :—

Date.	No. of Sample.	No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.
January 25th	443	1525
May 10th	2616	2900
August 15th	4795	4250
October 23rd	6552	27800

GRADE “ A ” MILK. Two applications for the renewal of licences were received and granted.

Eleven samples of Grade “ A ” milk have been taken and submitted to the analyst for examination, and the following table shows the respective bacterial “ Counts : ”

Date.	No. of Sample.	No. of Bacteria per 1 c.c.	Bacillus Coli.
Jan. 25th	444	14900	Absent.
Jan. 25th	445	1760	Absent.
May 10th	2615	45000	Absent.
May 10th	2617	2380	Absent.
August 15th	4793	132000	Acid & Gas 3 tubes.
Aug. 15th	4794	5666	Absent.
Aug. 29th	5092	18860	Absent.
Sept. 20th	5646	448000	Acid & Gas 3 tubes.
Oct. 23rd	6550	342000	Acid & Gas 3 tubes
Oct. 23rd	6551	3500	Absent.
Nov. 8th	6997	27400	Acid & Gas 3 tubes.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following is a list of the various articles sampled and analysed under the above Act.

Nature of sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Total
Whisky	2	6	6	2	8
Brandy		6	6		6
Lysol		1	1		1
Milk		36		36	36
Butter		3	3		3
Margarine		3	3		3
Lard		3	3		3
Lemon Curd		3	3		3
Cream		2	2		2
Full Cream Cond. milk, sweetened		2	2		2
Egg Substitute powder		3	3		3
Baking powder		3	3		3
Custard powder		3	3		3
Dried apricots		3	3		3
Ground Almonds		3	3		3
Skimmed Cond. milk, sweetened		1	1		1
	—	—	—	—	—
	2	83	45	38	83
	—	—	—	—	—

The percentage of milk samples found adulterated were :

1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
20.59%	Nil.	18.2%	12.8%	19.6%	3.7%	13.5 %	Nil.

Average Composition of Milk Samples :—

Quarter ending	No. of Samples.	Milk Fat per cent.	Solids not Fat per cent.
March	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
June	10	3.15	8.88
September	11	3.57	8.72
December	15	3.94	8.87

No. in Reg.	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken.	Result.
569	15.2.33	Whisky	Excess water	3.12 %	Summary Proceedings	Fine £2
574	27.2.33	Whisky	Excess water	3.42 %		

HOUSING ACTS.

Under this head 255 houses were inspected and recorded. The following table shows how these were dealt with.

Early in the year the Council declared 11 areas to be Clearance Areas involving 55 houses. These 55 houses, however, were reported previously and so not appear in the table below.

WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1933.

Number of houses inspected for housing defects	255
Number of houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	155
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	146
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	40
Number of houses recommended for demolition	47
Number of re-inspections, including supervision of repairs	1007
Number of informal notices served	155
Number of formal notices served	23

THE DETAILS OF THE DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED DURING 1933.

	Outstanding Dec., 1932.	Defects found 1933.	Defects remedied 1933.	Outstand- ing Dec., 1933.
Defective in connection with :—				
Ash closets	3	—	2	1
Water closets	2	12	14	—
Walls & brickwork	16	73	88	1
Drain vent	—	—	—	—
Gullies	2	5	7	—
Yard paving	3	66	65	4
Passage paving	1	3	2	2
Downspouts	1	11	10	2
Eavespouts	7	24	22	9
Roofs	1	52	52	1
Plastering	3	126	127	2
Room floors	20	106	126	—
Stairs & handrails	18	23	29	12
Fireplaces & ovens	12	60	72	—
Window frames & sasheords	84	272	332	24
Dust bins	1	14	15	—
Other defects not specified above	2	76	70	8

OTHER ITEMS.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT. A regular inspection of the stalls in the Market *re* imported foodstuffs, under the Orders made under the above Act, has been made.

WATER. Samples of water have been taken during the year, and the analyst's certificates are set out on pages 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

FRIED FISH SHOPS. There are 32 Fried Fish Shops in the Borough, and these have been inspected and found to be kept in a clean condition.

The Offensive Trades are as under :—

Tripe Dressers .....	.....	.....	3
Gut Scrapers .....	.....	.....	2
Fish Friers .....	.....	.....	32
Rag and Bone Dealers .....	.....	.....	1

J. H. EVANS,
Sanitary Inspector.

